

The Tombstone Epitaph and Globe Silver Belt have charged the ENTERPRISE with prostituting its columns in its warm support of the Tortilla Mining Company's mines at the Owl Heads in this county, intimating that it was done for pay. We have no room for words with our contemporaries, knowing as we do so well, that they lie—under a misapprehension of the facts, but we have no desire to be misrepresented in the matter. The mines owned by this company we have reason to believe are all that is claimed for them by the Company. They have been steady producers from the grass roots down to their present depth and from their ores the little five stamp prospecting mill has yielded a billion output of over \$104,000. This is enough proof of the value of the mines themselves and it is a far better showing than many other mines and mills that our carrying contemporaries have extolled have ever yielded or ever will yield. These properties are among the best mines of Pinal county and we would certainly be derelict in a duty we owe to worthy home enterprises did we not defend them against unjust accusations.

The mining company controlling the properties we know but little about. Its officers are said to bear good reputations and, however indiscreet they may be in conducting mining affairs, we cannot for a moment believe they would be guilty of engaging in such a swindle as they are charged with. We are under no obligations to them and have never received a cent, nor the promise of a cent, for anything we have said of the properties or may hereafter say, but we like to see square-toed justice done. The capitalization of the company can cut no figure in the honesty of purpose of the company itself, and but few mining companies have less. The Tortilla mining company has a capital stock of over twelve millions and at the same stage of development the mine did not show so well as the properties of the Tortilla mining company—with a capital stock of but one million. We have heretofore endorsed only the mines and have spoken of them according to their just merits. All we have said heretofore regarding them we reiterate and reaffirm. We have full confidence in the statements of Superintendent D. T. Elmore and his assurance that the future record of the mines will justify our endorsement is a sufficient guaranty that our confidence in them is not misplaced.

For the benefit of the skeptical black-mailers we append the following: "excerpt from an authoritative source respecting these properties:

In the official report of the Mint Bureau for 1883, it may be seen stated that the Lone Will and the By Chance mines had been worked for the three years anterior to 1883 by agents, and produced ore in sufficient quantity and value to pay personal and mining expenses. Thirty-five assays taken from ore in the vein have produced an average of \$240 per ton. The ore is fine milling, with a preponderance of horn and native silver. Several shafts, varying from 5 to 50 feet in depth, have been sunk. The company owning these mines have leased the Jesse Benton mill, which is now under full headway in their ores. (Mint Bureau report of production of gold and silver for 1883.) As for the Jesse Benton, the official report as far back as 1881, stated that the mine was opened by five shafts with tunnels and drifts—the main shaft fitted with improved hoisting works was then down seventy feet in rich chloride and carbonate ores. That another shaft was down fifty-four feet in ore which yielded \$425 to the ton in silver with \$5 in gold. In several other parts of the mine, developments had been made, all showing ore in quantity ranging from \$350 to \$375 to ton. (See production of gold and silver for 1881, p. 290.)

Again, in the Mint Bureau's Report for 1884, it is stated by the official reporter that the mill of the Jesse Benton Co. Mo. had been running steadily upon ore carrying native silver, horn silver and black metal—the latter giving specimens assaying from 100 to several thousand ounces to the ton from the By Chance and Lone Will. It is also reported that the company have several prospects, notably, the Benton, with ore showing on the full length of the location, with shafts from 20 to 90 feet deep and the Desert, upon the ore of which they have run their mill eight months and on which there is an incline shaft 130 feet deep with 200 ounce ore in the bottom. (Pages 53-54.)

The assurance given to Sheriff Fryer by Governor Zulick that all the Indians against whom warrants were issued and who have taken refuge on the reservation will be turned over to the civil authorities inspires a hope that the laws were not enacted for amusement solely and that the time has arrived when an Indian citizen is to be subjected to the same penalties for crimes committed as a white man. The conviction and imprisonment in the penitentiary of one of the Apaches—Gaza Klee—for a term of one year for grand larceny, is a novel but wholesome departure from all previous customs, and it looks as if the firmness of the civil authorities will remedy the many evils growing out of the harboring of a band of hostile Indians so near the white settlers, in a lasting, expeditious and bloodless manner.

PARSONS, the anarchist, whose creed was the abolishment of the constitution and the laws of this country, now appeals to Governor Oglesby of Ohio, to save his neck. He says: "I demand my right, my lawful, constitutional, natural inalienable right to liberty." Parsons is rather inconsistent in this extremity of his unnecessary existence.

WITH such a grand soil as the Gila valley possesses, together with abundant water for irrigation and a climate that has no superior in the world, the future of this section is one of the most brilliant promises. But in order to bring about the happy results we all hope for we must lay before the eastern people an array of facts that will command their consideration. They are now utterly oblivious to the wonderful advantages and marvelous resources of Southern Arizona, and unless we take some measures to enlighten them they are likely to remain so. We must tell them something about the capabilities of the soil; the area of land available for irrigation and its cost; the peculiarities of the climate; the price of products of the farm and orchard; the cost of labor and many other items of information that will give them an idea of the place and its resources. The bare assertion of the truth in this respect by a newspaper scarcely ever reaches the readers in whose minds it would excite first incredulity and then inquiry, unless special care is taken to send abroad great numbers of copies to points not usually reached by its circulation. The constant subscriber grows familiar with the recital of the wonders of our country, but even he is prone to believe that serious drawbacks exist that are studiously avoided by the printer. The association of the leading citizens for the purpose of giving authoritative expression to the facts concerning our valley is one of the necessities of the present time and we trust that our people are sufficiently wide awake to their own interests to combine in an effort to let the world know that the Gila valley is the only original and genuine Garden of Eden.

The United States grand jury at Tucson that indicted Geronimo for murder ought to be placed on trial for treason, in the opinion of this mighty government of the people, by the people and against the people. Geronimo is said to be content with his quarters and several wives, and to break in upon the felicity of the nation's guest is regarded as too inhospitable an act to be permitted. The civil law, the highest authority in the land, must be made subordinate to the atrocious dictation of the person chosen to faithfully execute those laws. Surely there is something out of joint in this conflict between civil law and its martial conductor, and when the hand of justice is stayed at the command of temporal power the sanctity of the law is brought conspicuously into contempt. The whole force of the government should, if necessary, to assist in the execution of the civil law no matter what difficulties or favor hedge the object of its visitation. What a glorious achievement it would be for our government to protect its own citizens subjected to indignities in foreign countries with the real shown towards the old Apache upon whose head lies the blood of hundreds of innocent people.

THERE is now no longer a doubt that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company have absorbed the Narrow Gauge road running northward from Tucson, for the purpose of making it a link in the Mineral Belt road. The change in the gauge necessarily requires a modification of the route selected because of the heavy grades and sharp curves among the Pinal mountains. A narrow gauge could easily ascend by the route surveyed but the difficulties are too great for a standard gauge road. Therefore a deflection will probably be made to the east or the west. If the easterly course is selected the road will necessarily approach so closely to Benson that a connection with the Sonora road will be made at that place instead of returning and traversing the Santa Cruz valley. For these reasons we are led to hope for more westerly route, touching Florence. If this course has not been already decided upon a proper effort on the part of our people can likely bring it about without difficulty. It is at least worth trying and if success is achieved the Gila valley will boom with life and progress.

We reproduce that portion of the speech of Governor Zulick, delivered at the opening of the Fair at Phenix, treating of Arizona and its wide variety of resources. It is worthy of careful perusal by every one who feels an interest in this Territory, for it is a truthful statement. Eastern people can scarcely realize the fact that the soil of southern Arizona, bathed as it is in a flood of perpetual sunshine, produces several crops per year from the same ground, each one of which is far more profitable than that for which they toil a whole year. They hardly credit the stories of the wonders of this marvelous land when the chance to meet such statements in their newspapers and they want more convincing proofs of them. To such doubting ones the semi-official pledge of the chief executive of the Territory is given that the truth has been told, just as he reiterates it in happy terms. The address is indeed worthy of perusal.

THE Phenix Herald announces that the manager of the Maricopa and Phenix railroad has received orders to survey the route between Tempe and Globe for the extension of this road to meet the Mineral Belt road. The route to be selected will likely follow up the course of Salt river towards Tonto Basin until the Mineral Belt road is intersected. The only other available route traverses the Gila valley passing through the Deer Creek coal-fields and into Globe from the south.

THE year 1888 ought to be a good year for it will contain fifty-three Sundays, but it will more likely be a blue year on account of its fifty-three Mondays.

THE six Indians brought down from Dudleyville by the sheriff's posse have all been convicted. One of them who pleaded guilty of grand larceny was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, and the remaining five, convicted of resisting an officer are to be sentenced to-day. They will likely receive a light penalty but sufficiently severe to teach them to respect and fear the civil law. The efforts of Sheriff Fryer have relieved the settlers along the San Pedro of a heavy weight of oppression and apprehension, for those of Es-kin-in-zin's band that are not imprisoned for their crimes have taken up a permanent abode on the reservation and the medium through which hostile bands have been kept supplied with ammunition and information has been broken up, forever let us hope.

At last a brace of train robbers have met the fate they have toyed with for so long a time, and the charm is broken. Messenger J. E. Smith, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, whose route is from El Paso eastward on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad, is the hero of this latest exploit and two dead robbers are the tangible evidence of his unerring aim. Were there a few more such plucky messengers the dangers surrounding the "profession" would be too great for the comfort of the disciples of Jesse James and the business would soon lapse into "innocuous desuetude."

THE Arizona Industrial Exposition is raging with full force this week, at Phenix, pumpkins, horse races and all. The exposition has grown, or rather subsided, to be a local exhibit of products, and it is no flattery to say that the Salt River valley to-day can make a larger, better and more varied display of products than the whole Territory combined could make a few years ago. The Fair attracts many people to Phenix and its effect will be to cause some of them to remain there.

THE fact that an indictment has been found by the grand jury of Pinal County against Es-kin-in-zin, the American citizen of Apache blood, is not calculated to increase that old murderer's love and respect for the white people. He is a fugitive from justice and has practically renounced his faith in the civilization that has so nearly put him into the penitentiary. "Skin" will doubtless draw his full ration at San Carlos hereafter.

MANY strangers are seen upon the streets, making quiet inquiry for eligible properties with a view to investment. Affairs have not yet assumed the phase of a regular "boom," but there is a legitimate activity inaugurated, based upon the merits of the properties surrounding Florence. The boom will come when the prostrating investors have misad many brilliant opportunities and find but few who care to sell.

A Suggestion.
In his letter of inquiry regarding Arizona, published in the Citizen, H. E. Waterberry, of San Buenaventura, makes the following good suggestions: "I would say that if the people of Arizona have anything of a decent country and care to have outsiders join with them in development, they must advertise it. People must know something about it before venturing in. Let them know the altitude of your most important towns, timber area, if any, amount of land subject to pre-emption under the land laws of the country, the locality of your land offices, the temperature of heat and cold, the frequency of frosts, if any, depths of snow, if any, quality and quantity of crops that can be raised, if any, the fruits raised, if any, and the wages paid to the various classes of mechanics, provided there be need for such people in the territory. Advertise your country if you want it to increase its population, and prosperity to attend its growth."

Two of Fortune's Favorites Happy.

Mrs. Henry Helfrich, at 64 Shipley St., San Francisco, said: "Yes, indeed, it is true, my husband won \$2,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery drawing of the 9th ult., and we are both very glad of it. My husband has bought a nice little property on Turk St., where we intend to live in a short time." He is foreman confectioner of Messrs. Schrott & Westerdahl. He confirmed his wife's statement. He had never expected such a stroke of good as this. After considerable difficulty in finding William Dowling, a workman in the employ of the Oakland Gas Company, he said: "Yes, when the list was published I looked for my ticket and found it crumpled up into a ball in one corner of my vest pocket. I unrolled it and compared it with the list, when, for a moment, I thought I must be drunk or crazy, but when I looked again I found that I was right and my number had got me \$2,000." He is said by his employers and fellow-workmen to be an honest, hard-working man, and all seem to rejoice at his good fortune.—San Francisco (Cal.) Call, Sept. 9.

Bold but Foolish Robbers.

On Thursday afternoon of last week, a Mexican freighter named Parra was about three miles south of Wilcox, gathering his horses, when he was taken captive by six well-armed and mounted Mexicans, who took from him two horses. Parra pleaded with his captors to return him his animals, telling them that he was a poor man, and they finally agreed—after keeping him until about eleven o'clock at night—to let him have them on condition that he would come to Wilcox and buy them some ammunition. Parra, on arriving in town, at once reported what had taken place, and several Mexicans went out after the robbers, but could not find them. The following day, Friday, two of the thieves came into Wilcox afoot, presumably in search of their former captive and ammunition, and were arrested by Mr. H. L. Kemp, after a spirited chase. These two men who gave the names of Teleforo Chavez and Jesus Cervantes, had an examination before Justice Nichols, and were held to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of attempt to commit grand larceny. The other four Mexicans escaped. The two men arrested had cached their saddles, firearms, etc., in the sand-hills near Mr. Ijamas ranch, and they were found and brought to town by Mr. Kemp. Their actions proved them "bold, bad men," but very foolish.—Wilcox Stockman.

GOVERNOR ZULICK'S ADDRESS.

A Growing tribute to Arizona's Wealth of Resources.

In his opening address at the Arizona Industrial Exposition in Phenix, Governor C. Meyer Zulick paid the following truthful tribute to Arizona's greatness:

Arizona is no insignificant part of the United States, in area and in an empire. All of the New England States with New York and New Jersey combined only equal her in square miles of territory. Her agricultural and horticultural land exceeds in acreage the entire area of either of the great States of Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky or Ohio. Her citrus fruit belt, stretching from Yuma to the mountain ranges of Pima, a distance of 200 miles in length by 125 miles in width contains 15,000,000 acres of land, upon which will grow by irrigation, the orange, lemon, lime, banana, fig, olive, date and raisin grape. Every requirement of soil and climate here exists, to render it one of the richest citrus and semi-tropical fruit districts in the world.

With a virgin soil enriched by the debris of vegetation of centuries, it possesses all the necessary elements of vegetable nutrition to yield abundant and profitable crops without the aid of artificial fertilizers save the application of water; it needs only to be tilled with a hoe and it will laugh with a harvest. Nowhere on this continent can there be found richer lands, with greater producing capacity than in the valleys of the Colorado, Salt, Gila, San Pedro, Santa Rita and Yuma rivers. To reclaim these now desert lands, and make them yield abundantly in profitable crops, there is needed an elaborate and perfect system of irrigation; already there have been constructed in Arizona some 400 miles of irrigating canals at a total cost of over \$1,000,000 which should reclaim about 215,000 acres of land, yet we have scarcely commenced. We greatly need and richly deserve Federal aid by an appropriation for a hydrographic survey with a view to obtaining water by storage reservoirs in the mountain sheds and test the utility of artesian wells for the same purpose in the valleys. The Government can put to no better use part of the unwarranted and surplus revenues which by an oppressive war tariff have been taken from the people and hoarded in the United States Treasury vaults than expend it in the reclamation of desert lands, thus aiding agricultural interests.

As your executive I have urged in my annual report, and am not without hope that Congress will look favorably upon this reasonable request.

Nature has not confined Arizona to the sole resources of agriculture; with prodigal hand she has bestowed her most precious minerals of every kind known to science. From the northern line at Utah to the southern extreme at Sonora, gold, silver and copper are found hidden in every mountain side; millions of dollars of precious metals are annually produced as Arizona's output and contribution of metalliferous wealth. Mining camps are dotted all over the Territory and the music of hammer and drill keep time with the steady step of the prospector as he uncovers the hidden treasures. This great and flourishing industry is still in its infancy; we are practically only prospecting at the "grass roots" while our great ore bodies are yet undisturbed. Like agriculture it has experienced drawbacks; without facilities for transportation, far removed from the centers of California and Colorado, and with exorbitant freight high grade ores have only been worked. Now that the freight car is at our door, sampling works erected in our midst, freights reduced to a fair standpoint, a new impetus has been given to mining and the annual yield will steadily increase and Arizona take the lead as one of the greatest producers of bullion of any of the States or Territories.

Another great leading industry and source of wealth in Arizona is her stock growing. With pastoral lands equal in area to all New England, hundreds of thousands of cattle roam over the grassy plains, valleys and hillsides, fattening and increasing, free from epidemic diseases and loss from severe climatic changes, while the Texas stockmen have their herds decimated by drought, and the cattle of Montana and Wyoming have perished by the thousands from cold and hunger, our herds have improved, and the loss from these causes have been merely nominal. With abundance of nutritious grasses and our equable climate, stock raising on the ranges the entire year in the perfect security of herds needs no additional food. With sound sanitary laws and able and honest Board of Live Stock Sanitary Commissioners to see them enforced, this great, growing and prosperous industry is fully protected against the introduction of contagious diseases amongst its herds.

We have forests and timber tracts covering many square miles as Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware combined, and we have coal fields which produce an excellent quality of fuel for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

We have a climate free from the heavy fogs, damp winds and severe colds that in other lands render life almost a burden and enjoy the luxury of a dry, pure and bracing atmosphere with plenty of sunshine and clear skies. What more could nature do for any land? She has been lavish in the perfection of her Nevada. With abundance of land, fertility and prolificness of soil, perfect climate, plenty of lumber, fuel and water, untold millions of wealth in her mines, what can retard the progress of Arizona? Her people are brave, intelligent, generous and progressive, maintaining a complete system of public education, making rapid strides in the development of moral and material interests; they are laying the foundation deep and strong for the building up a free and sovereign State, which in grandeur, resources and intelligence will prove the equal of any in the Federal Union.

Professor E. W. Stewart says: "When a beef animal is taken out of grass to fatten, the flesh is diluted with a considerable amount of water. This water must be replaced with fat before there is any gain in weight; and this often requires three or four weeks feeding, which is a considerable item of expense in preparing the animals for market. If a stall-fed animal is turned out to grass in the spring, this is quite reversed. The fat of the stall-fed animal is simply diluted with water for several weeks. The gain in weight is very rapid often four or five pounds per day. This point, according to Professor Stewart, is often not understood by feeders, and explains the difficulty of working on a small margin. There should be an advance of from one-half to two cents a pound over the purchase price to afford a proper profit to the feeder."

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WARNING NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned against purchasing from any one other than the undersigned, any cattle or horses of the following described brands. The "B" (L.B.) brand, belonging to Mary E. Long, a minor, and the "75" brand belonging to Mrs. Mary E. Bailey. Dated at Florence, May 19th, 1887.

WM. E. GUILD.
Guardian for Mary E. Long, a minor, and attorney in fact for Mrs. Mary E. Bailey.

Churches.
Assumption of the B. V. Catholic Church, Rev. J. Monfort, pastor. Sundays and festivals of obligation, mass, 8:30. Prayers, Benediction of the Holy Sacrament, 6 p. m.
Notice.
My wife, Trinidad Warner, (by advice of her near relations and dear friends) has left my bed and board without cause. I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her said wife.
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South Florence, formerly known as the Douglass Tract, lies between the Florence Townsite and the Florence Canal on the East side of Main Street, and is most desirably located for business and residence.

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This tract has lately been surveyed and laid out into Blocks and Lots by A. T. Colton, C. E., a Plat of which survey can be seen at the office of the undersigned, who have full control of the disposal of said lots.

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